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LABOR AND THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

On April 4th, the House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing on a bill relative to amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law. Addressing himself to the subject, President Samuel Gompers submitted the following argument, which is printed verbatim from the official stenographic transcript:

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, you, of course, understand that in whatever representative capacity I appear before you it is that as representing the workmen, who are organized and who undertake the effort to advance as well as protect the interests of all workmen. I say this now because, before entering into the presentation of the thoughts that I have upon the subject under consideration, I want just to make this remark in passing, and that is, that in so far as the bill presented is concerned I have had little or nothing to do in the preparation of those features dealing with corporations and associations conducted for profit and owning stock, and also with the common-carrier clauses. Nor am I willing to say that, in so far as the construction of the bill is concerned, I know enough of it to give the bill per se whatever indorsement that I can—

The Chairman: That is, its legal construction?

Mr. Gompers: Its legal construction; yes, sir. The purposes of the bill in so far as they deal with the associations and organizations and corporations and common carriers, have my indorsement, and the fullest possible indorsement that I can give. Such purposes as, for instance, that business men may have full and free opportunity for the growth and the development of their business, and that they may conduct their business upon the assumption that it is fair and reasonable, until it is proven and demonstrated that it is otherwise.

Modern business can not be conducted upon the old notions. Development in industry does not admit of it. Development in transportation does not admit of it. The development and transmission of information does not admit of it. And, therefore, what may seem to some an anomaly that representatives of large corporations and business are here, in company with the representatives of workmen, advocating a line of policy to be shaped into law, yet the fact is that labor, or organized labor, if you please, has realized for a long time, and realizes now—perhaps clearer now than ever before—the necessity for the fullest and the freest hand in the operation of business and industry and the performance of labor, and that, in so far as interference by the government is concerned, it should be of the least possible character.

Addressing myself particularly to the interests that I, in part, represent, I may say that, despite the assurances of a number of men, both Senators and members of the House of Representatives, when this Sherman anti-trust law was in its tentative and formative state, I still apprehended that lurking within those bills was the feature that covered the organizations of labor, and it was under that apprehension that, with others, I urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the then bill in order that it might specifically be stated in the bill that the organizations or associations of labor instituted to regulate wages, hours of labor, and conditions of

employment, and, with the organizations of farmers and horticulturists, dealing in their own products, shall be excluded from the operation of the law. This is not the language of the amendments which we suggested at the time, but they are substantially the provisions.

Mr. Alexander: Have you got that language with you?

Mr. Gompers. Yes, sir.

Mr. Alexander: Will you put it into the record?

Mr. Gompers: I can read it if you care to have it now.

Mr. Alexander: Yes; read it, and it will go into the record.

The Chairman: You will find it in Mr. Hughes' speech the other day if you do not happen to have it there handy.

Mr. Gompers: I have it in my editorial in the *American Federationist*. This is the amendment which Senator Sherman made as a proviso to the bill in the Senate, while in the committee of the whole, it being an amendment that was drafted and fathered by Senator George of Mississippi.

"Provided, that this act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between laborers made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or the increasing of their wages, nor to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture made with a view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products."

The Senate in committee of the whole amended it by inserting the words "their own," so that in so far as it applied to agriculturist and horticulturist organizations, that the arrangements, agreements, and so forth, that were made "with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products." In that shape it passed the Senate. Then the entire bill was re-referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the committee brought in a reconstructed bill in which this provision was omitted.

I say again that the assurances were given that in the form that the bill was brought before the Senate by the Judiciary Committee, and as it passed that body, that it was not applicable to the organizations of labor nor the agricultural or horticultural organizations.

Substantially as it passed the Senate the bill became a law. I want to just repeat the statement that notwithstanding the assurances that others and myself received, and contending along that line, yet I always was apprehensive that at some time the courts might so decide, that the organizations of labor and of the farmers do come under the anti-trust law. I think the chairman, Mr. Littlefield, will remember that in 1901, I believe, when the Judiciary Committee of the House had an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law under consideration, the representatives of labor urged the adoption of an amendment which directly and affirmatively excluded the labor organizations from the operations of the then pending bill and of the existing law.

The Chairman: Yes; I remember that. I was one of the seven that voted against it.

Mr. Gompers: Yes; I believe there were nine.

The Chairman: Seven or nine. You have the list there.

Mr. Gompers: Yes; it was nine. And some are not now members of Congress (laughter).

The Chairman: That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Gompers: The Sherman anti-trust law either in fact or as now construed by the Supreme Court in its decision in the case commonly known as the Hatters' case, makes it perfectly clear that under the construction the labor organizations come under its provision.

The Chairman: I have a copy of the opinion here if you would like the opinion itself.

Mr. Gompers: I have it. I am aware that the members of the judiciary committee are fully cognizant of the decision of the court, and I do not want unnecessarily to take time to read the law; but the decision of the court brings conspicuously to notice sections one, two, and seven of the Sherman anti-trust law; and for a clear presentation—or the best presentation which I can make—I find it necessary to read the three sections of the law which the court quotes in its opinion:

"Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"Section 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court.

"Section 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

Let me revert back for a moment to section 1, and call attention to the fact that the law as construed by the court, and as constructed, makes this fact clear: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise"—and I want to emphasize that word "otherwise," that it need not be a trust, it need not be injurious; but the mere fact that a contract has been made in the form of a combination or in the form of a trust or otherwise. In other words it makes no difference whatever what the combination may do, whatever contract they may enter into that shall in any way restrain trade, even though it be to the advantage not only of those who participate in

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the contract, but be a public benefit, it is still under the law, as construed by the court, to be an illegal combination and punishable by the various methods named in the law.

Let me read section two, omitting some words, so as to bring out the thought I have, and that I desire to present to the committee:

"Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, . . . any part of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction," punished as already stated.

In other words, an individual who undertakes to enlarge his business comes under the operation of this law. It is a curb upon individual initiative and development. The court in its decision takes the very evidence of the successful co-operation of employers with employees to maintain industrial peace as the evidence that these combinations or agreements are in restraint of trade. Inc'ded, Mr. Low this morning, in his address to the committee called attention to the fact that the court quored approvingly that out of 82 manufacturers of hats in the United States 70 were in agreement with the union of hat makers, as the evidence of the success of the conspiracy between employers and these organizations, the conspiracy of the men in the organizations, the men of labor in their organizations.

May I say here, in passing, that I am not endeavoring, nor is it my purpose to indulge in such criticism of the Supreme Court or its decision, that would directly or indirectly cast any reflection upon either the justices of the court individually or collectively. That is not my purpose nor is it in my mind.

The Chairman: As I understand it you complain of the statutes and not of the decision?

Mr. Gompers: I complain of the statutes.

The Chairman: You do not criticise the court; your criticisms are directed to legislation.

Mr. Gompers: To existing law as interpreted by the court, for until that decision it was an open or debatable question as to whether the labor organizations did come under the operations of the law.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me say, in a word, that this so-called Sherman anti-trust law is not an anti-trust law, as its title assumes it to be. It is an anti-combination law. It is a law against associated effort; it is a law something like the law which obtained about two thousand years ago in Rome that made every form of association or organization which was not approved by the Emperor, unlawful and punishable with all sorts of penalties. Under it I might, without expressing my own opinion, for a moment adopt as my own a statement made by an organization of labor having this self-same subject under consideration:

"Against the dangerous powers of the nobles"—

The Chairman: Will you give the name of the organization—or will you give that later?

Mr. Gompers: Yes. (Reading:) "Against the dangerous powers of the nobles, wise men of Europe, during the middle ages, nursed the free cities and the guilds. Against the free cities grown too powerful they raised the power of the whole people.

"It would seem reasonable that against the power of massed capital such power as may be found in organization of men, as men, might well be used to advantage. With the land monopolized and the instruments of production and transportation grown so expensive that they can be owned and controlled only by the very rich as individuals or by combinations of capitalists, the owners of such instruments will be masters, not only industrially, but politically, nay, over life and death; unless the individual freedom of man, as man, is so protected that he may combine with others in his own interest and for the protection of individual liberty and of democratic institutions.

"As conditions now stand the worker is without tools and, usually, without land. His inherent necessities compel him to seek employment in order that he may live. Capitalists in possession of the land and the tools of production need the workers

to make the former profitable. Surely, the inherent necessity of the worker may be trusted to induce him to labor on conditions that will enable him to live and reproduce his species. There is no need, and no wisdom, in converting the law into a lasso with which the worker may be caught, led to the employer and made to labor against his will.

"Judge Caldwell, in his dissenting opinion in the Oxley Stave Co. vs. Coopers' Union, truly says"—

The Chairman: Have you the number of the report of that case, so that we can make the reference?

Mr. Gompers: I have not.

The Chairman: It was in the *Federal Reporter*, I suppose.

Mr. Gompers (reading): "The only weapon of defense the laborers can appeal to is the strike or the boycott, or both. . . . If these weapons are withheld from them, then, indeed, are they left naked to their enemies. One class of men can not rely for protection and the maintenance of their rights upon the justice and benevolence of another class who would reap profit from their oppression. They must be in a position to compel respect, and make it to be the interest of their adversary to grant their reasonable and just demands. Laborers can only do this by making common cause—by organization and collective action."

Mr. Davenport: I would like to have the citation of that first one.

The Chairman: Would you like to put the whole paper in?

Mr. Gompers: I only quoted a portion.

The Chairman: You can put it all in if you wish.

Mr. Gompers: It is not necessary to put in the whole paper. What I just read was from a report made by a committee of the San Francisco Labor Council to that body, and after a full discussion it was adopted unanimously.

Under the law as it now stands construed by the court, it is apprehended there is nothing which a labor organization can do in furtherance of the interests of labor, nothing which it can do in protection of the rights or interests of its members, but what is either enjoined or punishable both by fine and imprisonment. We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering individual liberty. As government by equity, personal government, advances, republican government, government by law, recedes.

I need not say at this late stage of appearing before committees, both this honorable committee and others of Congress, that we favor the enactment of laws which shall restrict the jurisdiction of courts of equity to property and property rights, and shall so define property and property rights that neither directly nor indirectly shall there be held to be any property or property rights in labor, or the labor power of any person or persons.

Mr. Chairman, we have fallen—all of us have fallen—into the misuse of a word in our language that has led to untold confusion. We speak of the working man or the working woman, not in those terms, but as labor, lab'r. And under the confusion into which we have been led by reason of the use of that term—labor as applied to man and woman—comes much of the difficulties with which we have to contend. We all have seen in the press of the past week or two editorials in which the thought finds expression that there must be equality of treatment of "labor and capital." No less than a distinguished member of the present Congress introduced a bill in which there is no provision mentioned in so far as concerns the workman or the workwoman or the organization of either—neither mentioned nor referred to; and he, too, with his great intellect and, I believe, not unkind feeling, says that such a bill would be equal in its provisions to capital as well as to labor.

Now, what is capital? I shall not attempt to give

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a scientific definition of the term, but simply that which we all understand. It will be good enough for all the purposes of my statement. Capital is the product of human effort, used for the purpose of producing more wealth. It may be inanimate things and is largely so.

What is labor? Is it an inanimate thing? Taking it in its accepted sense, is labor an inanimate thing? Labor is the effort of the human breathing man and woman. You can take capital and transport it to the other end of the world. You can not do that with labor. You can not differentiate the labor of the man or the woman from their breathing, respiring body and heart and brain. It is an abuse of the use of ordinary terms in our language. It is an abuse of the very essence of essential principles to place in the same category capital and labor, labor and capital.

You can make regulations for capital and the owner of capital may leave. You may not deprive even him of his own personal liberty though you make all the regulations you may so far as concerns capital; but you can not make one regulation in so far as labor is concerned, in the ordinary acceptance of that term, without it affecting the laborer—his heart, his body, his brain.

It is because of this misconception that is so prevalent that we find learned screeds in editorial columns and speeches upon the floor of Congress and elsewhere dealing with the subject with the terminology of which they are entirely deficient. It is because of this that we find editorials headed "Labor and Privilege," because we want to have the human rights accorded to us, and to which we are entitled, rights which the workmen had before the State—the ownership of himself. With the abolition of human slavery in the dim, distant past, man became owner of himself, and with the ownership of himself and in himself, he possessed the inherent ownership of his labor power, and to do with that just as he pleased—to sell it or withhold it as best served his purpose and his interests. There may be combinations in the products of labor and these may be properly dealt with by the State in order that the rights of the people may be protected and their interests furthered.

I want to say here again that I believe it is the part of unwise to attempt to unwarrantably interfere by law in the conduct of the business in the interest and for the people of our country and of our time. But there must be a different concept of these two factors in human society. The one not capital, but the owner of capital, and dealing by law with capital, the product of labor; and the other dealing with the human, the man who labors.

I see that there are manifestations of opposition to the passage of this legislation. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that I received a copy of a circular in which this bill or this legislation is denounced as the most dangerous and diabolically ingenious measure yet proposed to Congress.

Mr. Alexander: Who says that, Mr. Gompers?

Mr. Gompers: Mr. James A. Emory, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defense.

Mr. Emory: Guilty, if your honor please.

The Chairman: He is here.

Mr. Gompers: That is not the only thing either. This was placed in my hands—I can not remember how I got it; I know I did not take it. There is only one other species of circulars that are sent through—I do not know whether it is this National Council for Industrial Defense, because this is a new title, or a new organization, I do not know which—but sent out by the same gentlemen, Mr. Emory and his colleague, Mr. Davenport, and some other gentlemen whom it is not necessary to advertise. This circular from which I quoted denounces this bill and this species of legislation. One would imagine that if these gentlemen represented employers of labor who have an intelligent conception of modern industrial conditions and modern commercial conditions, that they would gladly co-operate with the best spirits in all walks of life to try to obtain relief from an intolerable condition. But no. There are some

men like that sort of piscatorial creature who swings around in the water and besmirches the entire pool. There is nothing that the labor organizations can aid in securing in the form of remedial legislation to remedy any existing evil but what will meet with the undying antagonism of these gentlemen of the legal profession whose names I have mentioned, and perhaps those whom they represent.

Mr. Emory: Amen.

Mr. Gompers: I want to advertise Mr. Emory just once more by mentioning his name. He has the facility or the adaptability of always butting in when I am talking. I do not know for what purpose; but it is a good confession to make and to have on the record. I want to repeat that there is not any legislation which the organizations of workmen can advocate to remedy an evil which is not met with their undying opposition, and to that he says "amen."

Mr. Emory: Pardon me—

Mr. Gompers: Pardon? Not now. You may need it worse sometime. I can not give it to you now.

There are some who entertain the hope that the organizations of labor will become disbanded; that their funds will be confiscated or mulcted in damages; that the earnings, the savings of some of the men, little as they may be, will be taken by decrees of the courts, and that the organizations of labor will be swept off from the face of the earth. I do not know what hopes some men entertain in that regard, but I say this, not only advisedly but from a careful study of the past history of the development of the working people of the world and their various forms of organization, and the battles that they have had to make, the obstacles which they have had to overcome, that they were outlawed, that they were criminal, that the men were punished, not only by imprisonment, not only by being branded with red-hot irons and stamped forever in servitude, but hanged to the gibbets, because they were banded together against the avarice and tyranny of their employers.

Despite all the laws that outlawed them, despite all the decrees that condemned them, despite all the sentences that sent them to the jail and the branding iron and to the gallows, the organizations of labor still lived, and they will live, they will live. They have done so much to advance the interests of the working men and women and the children of the workers, they have brought so much sunshine into the homes where gloom before prevailed, that you could not drive the spirit and the feeling and the knowledge for and of labor organizations out of the hearts and minds of the working people.

Suppose it were possible that you could drive out of our lives the organizations that have protected us, our wives and our little ones, and done so much for us; suppose you would succeed by an injunction from Judge Gould in prohibiting us from declaring that the Bucks Stove and Range Company products are unfair, supposing you succeed in enjoining us and make that injunction permanent. Suppose you take our funds away by damage suits; supposing you do send us to prison because we believe that we have a right to protect that which we own, namely, our power to labor; supposing you do all these things. What then? You may drive us into secret organizations, perhaps not us, but those who follow. You may drive the men and women of labor into organizations oath-bound and secret; you may drive them into the dark.

There are two things that the American workmen have learned. One of them is some of the declaration of independence. They have been fed upon that. They are not yet satiated with it. They are more in love with it than I think most people are. The next is their organizations of labor. They love our country. They revere our institutions upon which our republic is founded, and they know that within that republic is their organizations of labor, their voluntary associations with their fellows that have done so much, and they are going to organize and remain organized—if not in the way that you will permit by law, they will still organize and remain

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organized, and neither ukase nor injunctions are going to drive the organizations of labor out of this country.

But supposing you force them to do in secret the perfectly legitimate human activities that they have always performed in the open. I need not say to you gentlemen, learned as you are, that men in the open where they can express their views thoroughly, where they can promulgate to the world their thoughts, their hopes, are always more careful, intelligent, and circumspect than they are or would be in considering the same questions in secret, oath-bound; and where they are simply free from the criticism of the general public.

Now what? Industry has developed, is developing still further and will still continue to further develop. In so far as modern industry is concerned it is largely impersonal. It is a matter of profit, it is a matter of dividends. The human interest in industry, so far as the relations between employer and employees are concerned, is almost absent. Such human interest as the effort which gentlemen of the character and type of Mr. Low, and others, who are trying—and we are helping in our way—to bring about a better recognition of the interdependence of man upon man, whether he be employer or employee—to bring about better relations between them. But in the impersonal character of industry today what hope has the workingman to protect his rights and his interests, his wages, to obtain reasonable hours of labor, if he, in modern industry, must act as an individual?

I am afraid to give my mind the range of the possibilities of such a condition of affairs—the industries of the country developing and concentrating and the associations of labor gone, and each man acting as an individual and trying to work out his own means of protecting his rights or his interests, without the ability to effectively protect and promote his interests, seeking a redress of his injuries, of his feelings, of his wrongs, in his own way.

I contend, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for our organizations of labor that they are the greatest conservators of the public peace. In all the country where can you find the bona fide organizations of labor even participating in these demonstrations of a riotous character, such as we have seen in some of the cities? I do not want to add anything to their troubles, when men are unemployed and suffering as so many of them are suffering today. They are entitled to some little pity, some little consideration, despite their ignorance, despite their foolhardiness, despite the wickedness of one or two or more; but is it not true that even in our present, our awful present industrial situation, when there are hundreds and thousands of workmen and workwomen who are walking the streets of our country idle, without the opportunity of earning their livelihood, I ask you where in the whole world you could find an equal number of men unemployed, and the general tranquility and the safety of life and property to obtain as it obtains in our own country. It is true that the influences of American ideas and ideals have contributed much; but what about the organizations of labor that have instilled self-respect and mutual dependence between workmen?

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are appreciative of the liberties as citizens which we enjoy. But there can not be differentiated from that liberty the right to the exercise of our normal activities as wage-earners. To guarantee to the workman academic rights which he does not want and deny him the rights to which he is entitled and which are of advantage to him, is to insult his intelligence as well as his manhood. Modern industrial conditions can not be changed. They are not going back. You can not turn the wheels of industry back, and you would not dare do it if you could. And the reason why the law is not enforced in so far as other industries are concerned, is because of the recognition that you would have to force industry back 50 years to comply with the terms of the present law. Industry is not going to turn back. A law is made for

the government of men, but it is not a fetich before which you must bow and scrape before you even look at the words and letters which construct the law. A law is made to further the interests or the convenience or the rights of a people, and when that law has failed to perform its purpose or where it is clearly a law that has no standing in our day, if one or the other must go, industry can not go. The law must be either amended or ended.

I do not know whether you are aware of it, gentlemen, but since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was handed down, 75 workmen in New Orleans have been indicted under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the indictment charges them with conspiracy in ordering a strike.

Mr. Alexander: Under the State law?

Mr. Gompers: No, sir; under the federal Sherman anti-trust law.

Mr. Sterling: Was it anything connected with the strike in regard to the destruction of property?

Mr. Gompers: Not even an allegation of it.

Mr. Sterling: It was perfectly peaceable?

Mr. Gompers: A perfectly peaceable strike. There was not an allegation of violence.

Mr. Maltby: Have you a copy of the indictment here?

Mr. Gompers: No, sir. A certain company—they were boat owners, I believe—was cutting under the wages of the seamen. I think that is the way it was.

The Chairman: Longshoremen.

Mr. Gompers: Perhaps that may be so. I believe now they were stevedores.

The Chairman: They are longshoremen.

Mr. Alexander: Roustabouts they are called down there.

Mr. Gompers: No, stevedores or longshoremen. A certain firm objected or refused to pay the prevailing rate of wages. The men quit. They came to a dispute and the strike was on. The Cotton Trades Council, I think it was—the workmen in the cotton industry—decided that the other workmen should also strike for the reason that if the wages of these men in the first instance were reduced it would involve a reduction of wages of all the others, and they all quit work. The employer, after considering their conditions, conceded the demands of the men—that is for a restoration of wages. Then all the men returned to work. The boats went out with their cargoes, and when they were out a day or so the employer went before the grand jury of the New Orleans circuit court—the federal grand jury, and procured an indictment against 75 of the men who had participated in the council in which that strike was inaugurated; and this, I say, was under the Sherman anti-trust law, since the decision was rendered by the Supreme Court. This case is to be heard in the courts.

Mr. Maltby: There was nothing in it but a strike?

Mr. Gompers: That is all.

Mr. Maltby: There was no boycott; just simply a strike? There was no picketing?

Mr. Gompers: That was not alleged. I do not think the picketing comes under the Sherman anti-trust law. But combination in restraint of trade, that is what was alleged.

The Chairman: I think the indictment charged a conspiracy in restraint of foreign and interstate trade, these people being engaged in both foreign and interstate trade.

Mr. Gompers: Yes.

Mr. Caulfield: Has not the prosecution of those cases been ordered suspended by the Department of Justice?

Mr. Gompers: I have no knowledge upon that subject. Mr. Keefe, has that been ordered?

Mr. Keefe: Yes; the prosecution was withheld. Those were instructions from the law department, I presume.

The Chairman: I do not think that exactly states it right. I have a letter from the Attorney-General covering the whole case. There was some question about the validity of the indictment. The Department of Justice is examining into it to ascertain



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whether the proceedings are regular, and has not issued any affirmative instructions that tend to either impede or promote the progress of the judicial proceedings.

Mr. Keefe: The instructions were to withhold the prosecution of the case.

The Chairman: I do not get that impression from the Attorney-General's letter. Of course, you may be right about it, but I see nothing in the letter of the Attorney-General to indicate other than that the Department of Justice is considering the matter.

Mr. Gompers: Well, there is no question but what they were indicted. That is the statement I made.

The Chairman: You are correct about that.

Mr. Gompers: As to whether they will be prosecuted, of course none of us can say, but they are liable to prosecution under the indictment unless it is nolle prossed.

The Chairman: I am not advised as to the details. Whether they proceed depends altogether upon the facts that exist and the charge under the indictment.

Mr. Gompers: Addressing myself for a few minutes to the bill itself, let me say, as I have already said, that I give the fullest support I can. I am authorized to say that—for the purpose that the bill has in view, in so far as to corporations owning capital stock, and common carriers, but so far as labor organizations are concerned, we are averse to the registration of the labor organizations.

The Chairman: May I inquire right there, please. The labor organizations are not incorporated organizations; they are simply voluntary associations?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir; voluntary associations. Most of them are unincorporated. Some are incorporated, but most of them are not.

The Chairman: Is your American Federation of Labor an incorporated or voluntary association?

Mr. Gompers: It is a voluntary association of associations.

The Chairman: That is, the most of them are also voluntary associations?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: But some of them are legally incorporated?

Mr. Gompers: Very few. I believe some of the railroad brotherhoods are incorporated. How about that, Mr. Garretson?

Mr. Garretson: None; the Order of Railway Conductors is not incorporated.

Mr. Gompers: There are very, very few, sir, of the labor organizations that are incorporated.

The Chairman: Have you in mind now any that are legally incorporated?

Mr. Gompers: I know there are one or two. I was under the impression that the Order of Railway Conductors was, but Mr. Garretson, its chief executive officer, who is here, says it is not.

The Chairman: Which are those that are incorporated, if you can remember?

Mr. Gompers: I could not tell you now.

The Chairman: But as a rule they are unincorporated?

Mr. Gompers: Unincorporated; yes, sir.

The Chairman: And you do not think these associations should be subjected to this provision in relation to registration, as I understand you?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir; I think we ought not to be required to register.

The Chairman: That proposition under the bill is to register in order to get what might be termed immunity under the act.

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: And you do not think your associations ought to be required to register in order to get immunity?

Mr. Gompers: I think we ought to be placed in a position at least as the organizations of labor were before the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted.

The Chairman: Is it your view that the purpose of the legislation is to relieve the Federation of Labor, for instance, of the embarrassments of the Sherman anti-trust law?

Mr. Gompers: Not only the American Federation,

but the other labor associations or organizations?

The Chairman: Is it your idea that it is the purpose of the legislation to relieve the organizations of employees from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law?

Mr. Gompers: I can not tell you, sir; but I have my doubts.

The Chairman: If that is not the purpose are you in sympathy with it?

Mr. Gompers: I want to explain that if I may. The Chairman: Certainly.

Mr. Gompers: And say that taking as a basis the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law when it was still in a formative state, and to which I referred earlier in my remarks—the provision that passed the Senate—taking that as a basis, labor has prepared this and wants to offer it as an amendment to the pending bill. First, the provision to eliminate from the bill those parts which refer to organizations and corporations not for profit and without capital stock, and then to have these amendments; and in these two amendments the representatives of the farmers' organization or union is by instruction giving us his aid and support.

The Chairman: Who is the head of the farmers?

Mr. Gompers: Mr. Barnett, of the Farmers' American Society of Equity, and Mr. Barrett of the American Farmers' Union. I can not speak for the farmers' union other than that having communicated with them, through their representatives, and giving them a statement of what we apprehended and what we asked, the secretary sent a telegram stating that our efforts have the hearty approval of his organization and their support in every way.

The Chairman: Are these organizations you speak of differentiated from what we know as the Grange?

Mr. Gompers: They are part of the Grange, most of them.

The Chairman: Are they affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—that is, the two you speak of?

Mr. Gompers: No, sir; except as we may combine on general interests. We exchange fraternal delegates to each other's conventions and mass meetings, and at conferences of all sorts we have either a representative of labor there in theirs, or they have a representative of the farmers in our conferences.

The Chairman: And while in a general way you work in harmony for common purposes, you are not so allied that your federation exercises any control over them?

Mr. Gompers: No, sir.

The Chairman: What is the address of these two gentlemen, please?

Mr. Gompers: Mr. C. M. Barnett is president of the Farmers' American Society of Equity, and his headquarters are in the Clayton Building, Indianapolis, Ind. I have not Mr. Barrett's address with me; it is somewhere in Georgia. I should say that in reply to the notification to that society of farmers that this hearing was to take place to-day, their secretary said that Mr. Barnett could not be here, but that Mr. Nelson, a member of their executive board would be authorized to act as their representative before this committee to-day.

The Chairman: Mr. Nelson is here, I suppose?

Mr. Gompers: I think he is.

The Chairman: What is that organization composed of—practical farmers?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Or of people simply interested in agriculture? It is composed of practical operating farmers or farm laborers?

Mr. Gompers: Operating farmers. If you will permit me to read the further amendment you will observe what they ask which we have given our adherence to, and they have given theirs to our proposition. It is this:

*That nothing in said act or in this act is intended, nor shall any provision thereof be enforced

*This amendment has been introduced by Hon. Wm. B. Wilson in the House of Representatives and is now known as H. R. 20584.

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so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit or without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

That nothing in said act, or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

Now, I want to read for information from the British Trades Dispute Act. It will not occupy more than two or three minutes. The act was passed by Parliament in December, 1906:

1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association of individuals, registered or unregistered, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be (1) for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information; (2) for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

2. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

3. An action shall not be brought against a trade union or other association aforesaid for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

The Chairman: Have you the full act?

Mr. Gompers: These are the three sections, and then there is the enacting clause.

The Chairman: What connection does that have with the act of, I think, 1873, passed by Parliament?

Mr. Gompers: The law of 1875, I think it was, was rendered practically nugatory by the Taff-Vale decision which so intensified the feeling of British workmen and the British public generally, that it resulted in the trades dispute act.

The Chairman: Does this operate to repeal the act of 1875, as you understand it?

Mr. Gompers: It affirmatively takes its place and wipes out the effect of the Taff-Vale decision.

The Chairman: Have you a citation so that we can get the case to which you refer?

Mr. Gompers: You know, Mr. Littlefield, I am not a lawyer.

The Chairman: I thought perhaps you had a citation of the case; where it was reported.

Mr. Gompers: No; but I can get it. Mr. Low has—

The Chairman: Has Mr. Low got it?

Mr. Low: I have a copy of the act.

The Chairman: No; I wanted the citation of the case, so that we could look the case up.

Mr. Gompers: I am of opinion there would be little difficulty in obtaining it. Surely, you have ample facilities to obtain it. The Library of Congress certainly has a compilation of laws upon that subject. I am satisfied it has.

The Chairman: Very well; if you think we can find it without any trouble in such a compilation.

Mr. Gompers: I have here some citations of decisions and opinions in several courts in the matter of strikes which I should like to submit.

The Chairman: And make them a part of your remarks without reading?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: You may do so.

(The citations, referred to by Mr. Gompers, are published elsewhere in this issue of the *American Federationist*.)

Mr. Gompers: In conclusion, let me say that in my judgment, speaking not only as President of the American Federation of Labor and as a representative of workmen, but as an American citizen, I believe firmly that there is no question before this Congress, possibly nothing equal in importance to this question which can arise in a very long time. It ought not to be deferred until some other time; it ought not to be postponed until a hereafter. The workmen of the country feel that they have been

outraged, that their interests have been invaded. I could not interpret to you in words the feeling or reflect their sentiments or views, even if I should attempt to do so, and no matter what time I might take in so doing. The men of labor of this country feel outraged, I repeat; they feel that they have been robbed; they feel that they have been shorn of the only protection that they have—their organization, the right to combine, the right to help bear each other's responsibilities and burdens, the right to protect themselves from greed from the rapacious. For in truth we must bear this in mind. We have not any hesitancy in saying that the large majority of employers are fairly inclined, but it is equally to their protection as it is to the protection of the men who labor that we organize and have all the fullest rights of our normal activities as workmen and citizens in order that we may compel the man who is always nibbling at the wages of workmen, that we can protect the fair-minded employers from the nibbling wage-cutting policy and niggardliness of the unfair and antagonistic employer.

In the interest of men of labor, the women of labor, of American manhood and womanhood and citizenship, I make this appeal to you gentlemen of the judiciary committee, that we can not wait much longer for relief; and if I judge the temper of the American workman accurately, and I think I do, they are going to hold to a strict accountability the men or parties whoever and whichever they may be who fail to fairly respond to this urgent appeal.

The Chairman: Now, Mr. Gompers, a word. Would this amendment you suggest, if it became a law, authorize the prosecution of such a boycott as was attempted in the Danbury Hatters' case, which was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law? Is that the purpose?

Mr. Gompers: One of the purposes; yes, sir. That case was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The Chairman: Yes. And the purpose of the amendment you have offered is to relieve you from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law as construed by the court in that case?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: And to authorize that kind of an interstate boycott?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Do you, as the representative of organized labor, favor the boycott, both as an interstate and a local proposition?

Mr. Gompers: I do, sir.

The Chairman: And your organization stands for that?

Mr. Gompers: It does, sir.

The Chairman: You filed a petition of intervention in the Danbury Hatters' case on the ground that it was one of the fundamental purposes of the organization, and for that reason you had a vital—

Mr. Gompers: Your assumption is wrong. It is not the fundamental purpose of the organization. It is only one of the means.

The Chairman: I may be wrong about that. I was simply speaking on the basis of the expressions contained in your petition, which in part reads as follows:

" * * * and that a decision herein in favor of the plaintiff in error would seriously obstruct and hinder the said American Federation of Labor, petitioner, in carrying out the purposes for which it was organized, and destroy, at least to some extent, its usefulness to its members, and would likewise and in like manner injure said members."

* * * * *

"First—that the constitution of said American Federation of Labor, petitioner, makes special provision for the prosecution of boycotts, so-called, when instituted by a constituent or affiliated organization, as is described in the complaint filed in the district court by the plaintiff in error herein, through the agency and pursuant to the approval of the Executive Council of the petitioner; but what are alleged in said complaint to be boycotts are in reality

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legal and proper proceedings set on foot and carried on in order to accomplish lawful ends of your petitioner and the said affiliated or constituent associations."

I suppose that accurately states the attitude of your organization?

Mr. Gompers: Yes, sir; but that is not one of the fundamental principles.

The Chairman: Well, your constitution provides for the prosecution of boycotts, does it not?

Mr. Gompers: No, sir.

The Chairman: But this petition, signed by the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, by T. C. Spelling, attorney, says: "First, that the constitution of said American Federation of Labor, petitioner, makes special provision for the prosecution of boycotts." I know nothing about it except what I see here.

Mr. Gompers: The constitution makes provision for the selection of a committee on boycotts, and also regulates the manner, or rather restricts the number of boycotts which an organization can apply for indorsement, and it also restricts the central bodies from indorsing certain boycotts.

Your questions make it necessary for me to say just a word more, if I may.

The Chairman: Certainly.

Mr. Gompers: You must bear in mind that in the case in point, the Hatters, their organization has had a continuous history. There has been a continuous history of the organized hatters for over 500 years. From the old-time Guilds they have their records. There is that *esprit de corps*, there is that feeling of mutuality, of the old-time chapel, as it was and is called in the printing trade, which also obtains among the hatters. They have had and have agreements with 70 of the largest hat manufacturers in America. They meet every year and agree upon wages, hours, and conditions of employment. They got into a dispute with Mr. Loewe; the merits of it I shall not attempt to discuss. But they contended for conditions of employment, conditions of labor, wages, etc., whatever they were, which obtained throughout the trade among the workmen employed in the other factories. To these Mr. Loewe objected. They came to a disagreement. Whatever the merits were, or the demerits were, I shall not attempt to discuss, but they came to a disagreement. It was necessary that the men in the trade—the hatters—must fight in order to maintain that scale of wages. Otherwise how could they expect these other 70 manufacturers to pay the scale, to pay decent wages which would give the men an American standard of living. It was a matter of self-defense. They had to fight. They will fight, and I will help them to fight if I can. Any set of workmen or workwomen in this country who want help in protecting their interests or advancing their rights, I shall, so long as life remains in me, try to help them to the very best of whatever little ability I may have; and whatever that may involve, too. And I want to say that in my 58 years of life I have been a law-abiding citizen. There is no man who can ever point to any act in my whole life that reflects to my discredit as a man and as a citizen. I want to assure you on my word of honor that so long as I live I will never buy a Loewe hat or a Bucks stove or range until these gentlemen come into an agreement with organized labor and grant us conditions of fairness. Then they will get support and help. Until then, you may call it by any other name—boycott or no boycott—but I won't buy your hats anyhow.

Citations Presented by President Gompers in His Argument Before the Judiciary Committee on the Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Casey *vs.* Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3, et al., 45 Fed. Rep., 135; Lawyers' Reports Annotated, Book 12. Lawful Combinations of Workmen. "Combinations of artisans for their common ben-

efit, as for the development of their skill, or for protection from overcrowding of their trade, are not opposed to public policy. Greenhood, Pub. Pol., 648, citing *Snow vs. Wheeler*, 113 Mass., 179; *Carew vs. Rutherford*, 106 Mass., 1; *Com. vs. Hunt*, 4 Met., 111; *Wolfe vs. Matthews*, L. R. 21 Ch. Div., 194; *Reg. vs. Rowlands*, 17 Q. B., 671.

"It is not illegal for workmen to form an act as an association to protect themselves against 'encroachments' of their employers. *Snow vs. Wheeler*, 113 Mass., 179.

"A combination between stevedores of a port to fix rates, and penalties for their violation, is not invalid. *Master Stevedores Asso. vs. Walsh*, 2 Daly, 1; *Collins vs. Locke*, L. R. 4 App. Cas. 674; *Sayre vs. Louisville Union Ben. Asso.*, 1 Duvall, 143; *Hilton vs. Eckersley*, 6 El. & Bl., 47; *Reg. vs. Rowlands*, 17 Q. B., 671; 5 Cox. Cr. Cas., 436; *Reg. vs. Duffield*, 5 Cox. Cr. Cas., 404.

"The legality of an association depends on the means to be used for the accomplishment of its object, whether such object be innocent or otherwise. *Com. vs. Hunt, supra*.

Commonwealth vs. Hunt et al., 4 Metcalf, 111, 38 American Decisions, 354, 358; Justice Shaw:

354. "Stripped, then, of these introductory recitals and alleged injurious consequences, and of the qualifying epithets attached to the facts, the averment is this: That the defendants and others formed themselves into a society, and agreed not to work for any person who should employ any journeyman or other person not a member of such society, after notice given him to discharge such workman.

"The manifest intent of the association is to induce all those engaged in the same occupation to become members of it. Such a purpose is not unlawful. It would give them a power which might be exerted for useful and honorable purposes, or for dangerous and pernicious ones. If the latter were the real and actual object, and susceptible of proof, it should have been specially charged.

358. "Suppose a baker in a small village had the exclusive custom of his neighborhood, and was making large profits by the sale of his bread; supposing a number of those neighbors, believing the price of his bread too high, should propose to him to reduce his prices; or, if he did not, that they would introduce another baker, and, on his refusal, such other baker should, under their encouragement, set up a rival establishment and sell his bread at lower prices. The effect would be to diminish the profit of the former baker, and to the same extent to impoverish him. And it might be said and proved that the purpose of the association was to diminish his profits and thus impoverish him, though the ultimate and laudable object of the combination was to reduce the cost of bread to themselves and their neighbors. The same thing may be said of all competition in every branch of trade and industry; and yet it is through that competition that the best interests of trade and industry are promoted. It is scarcely necessary to allude to the familiar instances of opposition lines of conveyance, rival hotels, and the thousand other instances, where each strives to gain custom to himself, by ingenious improvements, by increased industry, and by all the means by which he may lessen the price of commodities and thereby diminish the profits of others.

"We think, therefore, that associations may be entered into, the object of which is to adopt measures that may have a tendency to impoverish another—that is, to diminish his gains and profits—and yet, so far from being criminal or unlawful, the object may be highly meritorious and public spirited."

Arthur et al. *vs. Oakes*, 63 Fed. Rep., 321; Justice Harlan:

"These employes have taken service first with the company and afterward with the receivers, under a general contract of employment which did not limit the exercise of the right to quit the service, their

(Continued on page 10)

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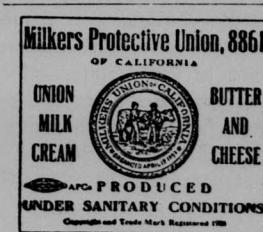
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DEFEAT OF OTIS.

When the fact became known that Harrison Gray Otis, hero of the Rubicon, notorious union buster and advocate of the open shop, was ambitious to represent the decent Republicans of this State as a delegate at large to the national convention at Chicago, Organizer T. D. Fennessy of Los Angeles, representative of the International Typographical Union, started a vigorous campaign among the unions of the State to bring about his defeat. To the credit of the men who were chosen as delegates to the State convention, in spite of the whip of the party machine, the defeat of Otis has been accomplished. Now that the organized workers of California have given a practical demonstration of what can be done by concentrated effort, let the good work proceed. At the coming primaries let us select men who will demand of all prospective candidates that they shall go on record regarding the legislation that labor believes it is entitled to—men who will sit in the halls of our State and national legislatures and refuse to wear the yoke of the party machine. It is time that the intelligent voters forget that they are Republicans or Democrats because they were born that way.

THE A. F. OF L's MANIFESTO.

Now that Congress is about to adjourn without considering the appeals of trade unionists throughout the country for legislation to offset the recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and, at the same time, afford adequate relief as outlined by President Roosevelt in his messages, the letter issued by the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor on the first day of May is of especial interest to those affiliated with the labor movement and to the thousands who sympathize with their aims. This communication is the result of the deliberations in Washington a few weeks ago of representatives of the internationals with the officers of the parent body, together with delegates from several farmers' organizations.

Reference is made to the mass meetings held from ocean to ocean during the middle of April, and the clear and emphatic resolutions adopted are stated to "reiterate the determination of labor that justice must be accorded the workers."

The necessity of personal solicitation is emphasized. Unions are requested to emphasize their position on the labor issues by informing the Senators of their State and the Congressmen of their respective districts. In addition letters are urged from individuals to impress upon those who have legislative power that the toilers are tired of being guaranteed:

"The right to be discharged for belonging to a union."

"The 'right' to work as many hours as employers please, under any conditions which they may impose."

The following laws should be enacted, in the judg-

ment of the American Federation of Labor: Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; Wilson Bill, H. R. 20,584; Pearre Bill, H. R. 94, to limit and regulate the issuance of injunctions; an adequate, just and clearly defined general Employers' Liability law; extension of the present Eight-Hour Law to all Government employes, and to all employes engaged upon work done for the Federal Government, whether by contractors or sub-contractors.

If the present Congress fails to recognize the justice of labor's claims for relief, the manifesto calls upon the workers and the friends of our common country to:

Stand faithfully by our friends and elect them. Oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

Candidates should be questioned and pledged in the various districts on their attitude upon the questions of vital importance to unionists and the toilers generally.

Stress is laid on the necessity of confronting a grave situation by unanimous action and earnest effort, and the American Federation of Labor urges central bodies, unions and individuals to contribute money to aid in the furtherance of the plans outlined.

"Let us work earnestly and zealously to not only defeat our enemies, but also to elect a number of Congressmen in addition to the four labor men in the House of Representatives today, men who are intelligent, honest, earnest, with clear, unblemished union cards in their possession; men who in all circumstances may be relied upon to faithfully perform their duty in the interests of right and justice, true to the interest of our people."

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

The Employers' Liability Law passed by Congress to take the place of the one recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court relates to common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The first two sections abolish the doctrine of fellow servant in this line of commerce and section three is a modification of the common law doctrine of contributory negligence. It provides that contributory negligence shall not bar the right to recover, but it further provides that the responsibility of the negligence of the employer and employee shall rest upon each. It requires the jury to reduce the damages in proportion to the negligence committed by the injured employee. Section 4 provides that contributory negligence and the assumption of risk shall not be charged to the employee where he is injured by reason of the violation of any statute by the employer that has been enacted for the safety of employees. In other words, when the violation of any such statute contributes to the injury, contributory negligence or assumption of risk cannot be pleaded as a defense to the recovery of damages. It may be added that section 5 of the bill provides that all contracts, rules and regulations which seek to exempt the employer, the common carrier, from liability created by the act, shall be void so far as it seeks to produce that exemption. But in case the common carrier has paid any benefit or any insurance by virtue of such a contract, he shall be permitted to set it off in any claim for damages made by the employer.

President Roosevelt denied pardons in the cases of P. D. Lenihan, M. J. Plunkett, Joseph Shannon, William Cutts and A. L. Edwards, members of a labor union, convicted some time ago of violation of an injunction issued by a United States Circuit Judge enjoining them and others from interfering with the operation and business of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company at Butte, Mont. The penalties imposed were from three to four months' imprisonment, and in some cases small fines. The President, in denying the application for pardon, makes no comment.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

It is unfortunate that a man of the standing of David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, should, in a magazine article, attack those who favor Asiatic exclusion and refer to them as "labor agitators." The calling of names does no good. The material questions involved in controversies must be settled by calm deliberation and mature judgment, and no man has a mortgage either on knowledge or the opinions of his fellow men.

We are more or less creatures of environment. Our viewpoint of most questions is colored by our surroundings, and our associations influence us, wittingly or unwittingly. It is difficult to see all sides, and human nature is naturally liable to be perverse.

There is no doubt that Professor Jordan is a splendid ichthyologist. His fame as a pronouncer of Latin names for the fishes that swim in water is world-wide. It is also acknowledged that the Professor is recondite to a marked degree, and his learning is one of California's assets.

It has been asserted that our surroundings influence us. Let us analyze Dr. Jordan's in this connection, and not in any carping spirit. The gentleman has a steady job. He receives a salary of \$10,000 each year, accompanied by reasonable vacations for relaxation from duty. If he reaches Stanford University late in the day, he can leave early to make up! If we all looked at the world through glasses colored so, Asiatic immigration would, perhaps, appear desirable and we would be in a position to dilate on the "brotherhood of man."

Let us surmise. Suppose Dr. Jordan had to watch his bread and butter closely, and he was menaced by learned Japanese willing to guide the destinies of Stanford for several thousand dollars less a year than the doctor receives, would he retain his feeling of brotherly love for the brown or yellow man? Would the amiable professor, if a restaurant keeper or small shop owner in San Francisco, struggling to make both ends meet, and continually in sharp competition with Japanese devoid of home ties, willing to work day and night, and living in a manner repulsive to Americans—would the doctor continue to decry the exclusionists? Or if the head of the Stanford University had to meet the unreasonable Asiatic competition as a wage-earner, would he still retain his high opinion of the natives of the Orient as neighbors in these United States? These are fair questions. We contend that there is a vast difference between the modes of living of the two races, and that the tendency of the inferior is to lower the superior standard, and while it is estimable in one way to urge equality, yet practical experience teaches us that there is an insurmountable difference between the Japanese or the Chinese and the American. We cannot afford to add to our race troubles, because all that is represented by the words "home and family" will suffer by immigration that has, in the main, the base object of doing work cheaper than performed by white labor.

In these "notes" a couple of weeks ago, extended reference was made to the action of the rich of Menlo Park. A gentleman who contemplated allowing some Asiatics to reside on his land was threatened with a boycott and legal proceedings that were sufficient to cause the Sherman Act to turn green with envy. The contention was that the Asiatics were a "nuisance"—they would not be tolerated near the sacred confines of Menlo Park. In other words, they could get off the earth, so far as the millionaires were concerned. This incident further illustrates the truism that we are guided by surroundings and desires, and the trade unionist has a type of citizenship as his standard of which he is not ashamed.

Did anyone hear David Starr Jordan chastise his neighbors of Menlo Park for their unbrotherly action in invoking the dreaded boycott in this connection?

Here is a question: If the Japanese and Chinese are a "menace" and a "nuisance" to Menlo Park millionaires and anti-exclusionists, what are they in their

haunts in Chinatown and on Pine street in San Francisco?

* * *

Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2 is the direct successor of the Philadelphia Typographical Society which was established in 1802. Documents that were among the archives of that society indicate that it was preceded by an organization that was known as the Asylum Company and was the first organization of printers in America, and it is further claimed the first of all labor unions. The Asylum Company was a fraternal body that cared for unemployed, looked after the sick and buried the dead.

* * *

The authorities in the German speaking countries have for more than a century been struggling with the problem: "What shall be done with the unemployed?" The majority of the countries in the German empire have come to the conclusion that it is better to find work for the laboring classes than it is to maintain soup houses, poor houses and reformatories in which to confine men, who when out of work may be compelled to commit petty crimes so as to find a shelter and a place to sleep, for a time.

"One of the greatest charitable institutions in the world," says a labor paper in the East, "has just been perfected in Austria."

"For centuries the State has recognized the fact that a man through no fault of his own may be unemployed and that at the same time there may be many willing and eager to give him employment. The State has recognized it as its duty to bring the two together. For this purpose every small town has at least one employment bureau; the larger towns have several, which are connected with one another by telephone. In nearly every town there is also a government workshop and in the village a government farm, also under the labor department. Any man or woman who is out of work may go to the nearest bureau and learn in the course of a few minutes what chances he or she has of finding a job on that day. Those in need of employees register at the nearest bureau, and their desires are telephoned throughout the district. If no place offers the work seeker may spend the day in the waiting room of the bureau or be sent to the government workshop or farm, as the case may be, where he toils for his board and lodging until he is informed that a place is waiting for him. When once a place has been found for the worker, he may not leave it for another without presenting satisfactory reasons to the district superintendent. For the itinerant laborer if he be a respectable man Austria presents great advantages. When one arrives in a town he makes his way to a bureau and registers. If there is no work for him ready at hand he is provided with a good supper, a bath and a comfortable bed. If work still be not forthcoming, he may either continue his journey or be assigned to the workshop or farm."



Bakers' Union No. 24 has instructed its Secretary, Richard Schwartig, to notify all central bodies in the country to request bakers to keep away from San Francisco, as at this time there is not employment enough for those already here. The union declared itself in favor of the bill now before Congress to modify the Sherman anti-trust law to exempt labor organizations from its operations.



Steam Fitters' Union No. 86 at its last meeting indorsed the request of the label committee and the garment workers that union men do not purchase overalls that have not the union label. The union donated \$25 to the firemen in Hamilton, Ohio, who have been on strike since December. There was the initiation of two candidates.



The Supreme Court decided against the union in the case of Loewe vs. Hatters' Union, but this decision does not compel you to purchase hats which do not bear the union label.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 8, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair.

ROLL CALL OF OFFICERS—Absent, Vice-President Kelly. Delegate D. Schwartig appointed Vice-President pro tem. Minutes of the two previous meetings approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Milkers, Frank Regli, vice Jos. Halter. Delegate seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, thanking Council for donation for the Mexican patriots. From the San Antonio Labor Council, submitting a report of committee appointed to investigate the worthiness of request for financial assistance. From the Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, relative to the stand to be taken by that union in the event of a boycott on the Mission French Laundry. Moved to lay over for one week or until the Council or the Executive Committee delegates a committee to visit the union, and ascertain their correct attitude on this question; carried. Communications from Senators Perkins and Flint; also from Congressmen Kahn, Hayes, Englebright, Smith and Needham, replying to request to further labor legislation in the Senate and House; filed. From President Gompers, relative to the Boilermakers' dispute. From the Federated Improvement Association, requesting the appointment of a delegate to a meeting to be held in the near future. The President was instructed to represent the Council. From Electrical Workers' Union No. 537, asking for copies of letters on file in the Secretary's office; request complied with. *Referred to Teamsters' Union No. 85*—From the Teamsters' Joint Executive Council, stating that they had voted to discontinue taking the transfer cards from Local No. 85, from this date. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants, requesting the Council to declare its intention of levying a boycott on Sutro Baths. A complaint was received from F. P. Walcott, representing the Auditorium Pavilion, stating that the Bartenders had adopted a rule that would interfere with his business. The matter was referred to the Bartenders' Union for adjustment.

REPORT OF UNIONS—Janitors—Reported Lyric Hall dispute adjusted. Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Attendants—Business fair; Sutro Baths dispute still unsettled. Carriage and Wagon Workers—Still out; forty shops have signed agreement; success assured. Bottle Caners—Still out on strike because of 10 per cent reduction in wages, and may request financial assistance from the Council. Milkers—Business quiet; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee recommended that the Milkers' Union be advised to prosecute the boycott on the Guadalupe Dairy as vigorously as possible, and until sufficient proof is had of affiliation between the Guadalupe Dairy and the Standard Milk Company, that the requested extension of the boycott to the Standard Milk Company be held in abeyance; concurred in; 20 in favor and 9 against. The committee further recommends that the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union be requested as far as possible to assist the Milkers' Union in unionizing the Guadalupe Dairy; concurred in. The committee also informed the Council that in reference to the request of the Cloakmakers' Union they had decided to summon a committee from that union to explain their condition; concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The committee appointed to visit Cotati reported that they had visited that place on Sunday, May 3d, and were well received, entertained, and had a very successful meeting. They expressed great appreciation of the very hearty welcome received and it was moved that the Secretary be instructed to invite Mr. Wilson, President of the Sonoma Poultry Raisers' Association, to visit the

Council and express his views in regard to co-operation. Carried.

NEW BUSINESS—The matter of the boycott on the Mission French Laundry Company was taken up and by consent laid over for one week. Moved that the Secretary be instructed to ask for the appointment of a committee from the Laundry Wagon Drivers, Laundry Workers and Stationary Firemen to visit the Mission French Laundry Company with a view to adjusting the dispute. Carried.

Financial Secretary Kenny submitted his report for the quarter ending April 30th, 1908, and same was referred to Trustees.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorable on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

RECEIPTS—Butchers, \$8; Drug Clerks, \$4; Cooks, \$14; Garment Workers, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Bartenders, \$10; Pavers, \$2; total, \$68.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; Woodlawn Stables, horse and buggy, \$24.20; Chronicle, 75 cents; Examiner, 75 cents; total, \$75.70.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadalupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

At the last meeting of the State District Council of Retail Clerks it was decided that hereafter all disputes that may arise between employers and employees shall be acted upon by the Council, and that any desire to walkout, boycott or strike shall be passed upon by that body before it is brought before the San Francisco Labor Council.

Organized labor appeals for aid to accomplish emancipation from industrial injustice, to establish universal brotherhood, to help make each day brighter than that which has gone before, for your sympathy and co-operation that countless millions yet unborn will rise up and say your name is blessed.—Samuel Gompers.

New York officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union have been notified that a large number of locals have adopted the resolution of Local No. 1, of Chicago, declaring for a strike against the Western Union Telegraph Company on June 1 if the wages paid before the strike are not restored.

LABOR CLARION.

LABOR AND THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.
(Continued from page 7)

peaceable co-operation as the result of friendly argument, persuasion, or conference among themselves in asserting the right of each and all to refuse further service under a schedule of reduced wages, would not have been illegal or criminal, although they may have so acted, in the firm belief and expectation that a simultaneous quitting without notice would temporarily inconvenience the receivers and the public. If, in good faith and peaceably, they exercise their right of quitting the service, intending thereby only to better their condition by securing such wages as they deem just, but not to injure or interfere with the free action of others, they can not be legally charged with any loss to the trust property resulting from their cessation of work in consequence of the refusal of the receivers to accede to the terms upon which they were willing to remain in the service. Such a loss, under the circumstances stated, would be incidental to the situation, and could not be attributed to employes exercising lawful rights in orderly ways, or to the receivers, when in good faith and in fidelity to their trust they declare a reduction of wages and thereby cause dissatisfaction among employes and their withdrawal from service."

Same case, page 327:

"We are not prepared, in the absence of evidence, to hold, as matter of law, that a combination among employes, having for its object their orderly withdrawal in large numbers or in a body from the service of their employers, on account simply of a reduction in their wages, is not a 'strike,' within the meaning of the word as commonly used. Such a withdrawal, although amounting to a strike, is not, as we have already said, either illegal or criminal. In *Farrer vs. Close*, L. R., 4 Q. B., 602, 612, Sir James Hannen, afterwards lord of appeal in ordinary, said:

"I am, however, of opinion that strikes are not necessarily illegal. A 'strike' is properly defined as 'a simultaneous cessation of work on the part of the workmen,' and its legality or illegality must depend on the means by which it is enforced, and on its objects. It may be criminal, as if it be a part of a combination for the purpose of simply illegal, as if it be the result of an agreement depriving those engaged in it of their liberty of action, similar to that by which the employers bound themselves in the case of *Hilton vs. Eckersley*, 6 El. & Bl., 47, 66; or it may be perfectly innocent, as if it be the result of voluntary combination of the men for the purpose only of benefiting themselves by raising their wages, or for the purpose of compelling the fulfillment of an engagement interest entered into between employers and employes, or any other lawful purpose."

Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, 2d ed., vol. 18, p. 83, under title Labor Combinations:

"These laws for the protection of trade have, in recent years, been materially modified by the admission of exceptions, as industrial progress has rendered specific applications of the principle no longer necessary. The most notable exception, perhaps, is that in favor of labor combinations. This is due in England and in Canada to the passage of express statutes, but in the United States the admission of the exception is largely due to the action of the courts themselves."

Oxley Stave Co. vs. Coopers' International Union of North America et al., 72 Fed. Rep., 698:

"No one can question the right of the defendants to refuse to purchase machine-made packages, or of goods packed in them, or, by fair means, to persuade others from purchasing or using them. If that is all that is implied by a boycott, as insisted by defendants, it is difficult to see where they violate any law, although it might injure the complainant's business. It has been decided, however, that while such action would not be unlawful by an individual, a

combination and conspiracy to accomplish the purpose would be an illegal act."

Gray vs. Building Trades' Council, 91 Minn., 171, 97 N. W., 663, 1118; 103 Amer. State Repts., 491:

"2. By Employes.—The right of workingmen to combine and organize for the purpose of improving their conditions can not be questioned. They may, in order to compel their employers to accede to their demands, quit the service singly or in a body, persuade other workingmen to unite with them in furtherance of their purpose, and refuse to allow their members to work where non-union men are employed. They may refuse to have any sort of dealings with employers of non-union labor. This doctrine is recognized by the Minnesota court in the principal case: See, also, *Clemmitt vs. Watson*, 14 Ind. App., 38, 42 N. E., 367; *National Protective Assn. vs. Cumming*, 170 N. Y., 315, 88 Am. St. Rep., 648, 63 N. E., 369, 58 L. R. A., 135."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

LABOR'S VAMPIRE.

A man there was, and he had a card,

Even as you and I,
And he shouted long and he shouted hard
No "scabs" could "play in his back yard,"
Lest his reputation might be marred,

Even as you and I.

He raved and he swore and he tore his hair,

Even as you and I,
And he damned each employer who wasn't "fair,"
And he carried himself with a kingly air
And said: "I'll be d—d if I'll work there!"

Even as you and I.

But he ate grape nuts, drank Postum slop—

This man with the gift of gab—
Got shaved in a non-union barber shop,
Chewed Star tobacco and wouldn't stop,
And his clothes were made in a rank sweatshop—
May the devil take this scab. —Selected.

For the information of those members of No. 21 who have signified their intention of making application for the old age pension of the I. T. U., and any others who are eligible but have not given notice, Secretary French desires to have it announced in this column that the necessary application blanks, etc., have been received from International headquarters. It is desired that all applications be filed before June 1 in order that they may be forwarded to Indianapolis for investigation and publication in the July number of the *Typographical Journal*, as required by law: Any pertinent information concerning applicants will be furnished by the officers of the union. Payment of old-age pensions will begin with the month of August. Further information as to the manner and time of payment will be furnished later.

There will be a special meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union at Labor Council Hall on Sunday, May 17, 1908, to consider a report of the Scale Committee.

J. F. Corey and T. F. Evans have declined the nomination for delegate to the Boston convention. Mr. Corey never gave the matter serious consideration, while Mr. Evans, much to the disappointment of his many friends, has given up the prospective trip on the advice of his physician. The remaining candidates are James S. Adams, Louis F. Compton, W. H. Ellis, Phillip Johnson, D. G. Lewis, J. K. Phillips and William J. White.

The annual election of officers of San Francisco Typographical Union will be held on Wednesday next, the 20th inst. Members will also vote for International officers on the same day. The local campaign has been confined to the race for the delegations and has been conducted entirely without friction or bad feeling. May the best men win. The campaign for International officers has been marked by a bitter contest from the head of the ticket down to the last name on the ballot—administration and anti-administration, amplified with charges of a personal nature against many of the candidates. This feature of our international elections is in no sense an innovation. While it is to be regretted that such matters have been injected into our affairs, it may be

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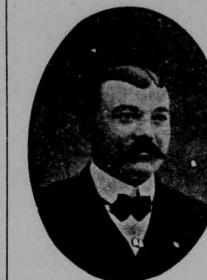
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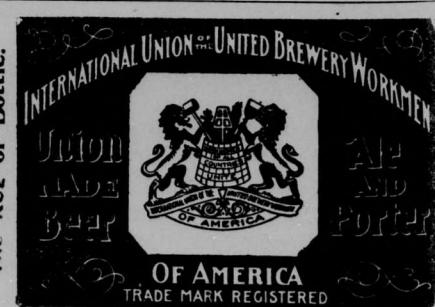
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FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.**GOLDEN GATE
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WHEN YOU DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



said that it denotes a healthy and active interest in the organization among the membership.

The following instructions to voters have been issued to the membership by the officers. They should be read carefully and followed closely:

"The election will be held on Wednesday, May 20, 1908.

Only members who have paid dues and assessments up to and including the month of April, 1908, will be entitled to vote.

"Three ballots will be furnished to each voter.

(1) The ballot containing the names of candidates for I. T. U. offices. (2) The ballot containing the names of candidates for local offices. (3) The ballot asking members to express their opinion as to the repeal of section 109, General Laws, I. T. U. (the priority law). All of these ballots shall be voted at the same time and deposited in the same ballot box.

"Only the official ballots furnished by the Secretary Treasurer and bearing the seal of the Union, can be used.

"Voting will be in chapels. When less than ten members are employed in a chapel, such chapel may instruct its members to deposit their ballots at the Secretary's Chapel.

"Each chapel shall elect two members, who shall not be candidates, to serve with the chairman as an election board. If the chairman is a candidate, three members shall be elected by the chapel to constitute the board. This board should be elected on Tuesday, May 19th.

"Polls must be kept open in all chapels for two hours, the particular time to be specified by the chapel. (This should be arranged for at the chapel meeting at which the tellers are elected.) If all the votes of the chapel are cast before the expiration of the two hours, the polls shall be closed immediately.

"Polls will be open at the Secretary's Chapel from 12 noon till 7 p. m. for the accommodation of unattached members and members employed in the smaller chapels. Members of any chapel who cannot reach their polling place at the hour designated to vote, may cast their ballot at the Secretary's Chapel.

"Each chapel shall remunerate its own election board in such a manner as a majority thereof may deem proper.

"The following section of the election law is quoted for the special benefit of chairmen and election officers:

"Section 13. It shall be the duty of the election board to receive and deposit the ballots in the box prepared for that purpose, keep a record of the number of votes deposited, and the name of each voter. When the polls are closed the board shall proceed to count the ballots and make a true return, stating the number of votes cast in the chapel, by whom cast, and the number received by each candidate, attesting the same with their signatures. A copy of such return shall be filed with the chairman of the board, who shall post it in the chapel, and the original, together with the ballot box, properly sealed, shall be delivered to the President and Secretary of the Union (who shall be at the Secretary's office to receive the same) immediately after the count has been concluded. Every ballot cast must be carefully preserved and returned to the ballot box at the conclusion of the count."

"If conditions in any chapel are such that it is not convenient to count the ballots in the office, the tellers shall proceed to the office of the Secretary, with the ballots, where they may be counted.

"Returns must be made immediately by the chapel election boards to the officers of the Union. Neglect of duty in this respect by the tellers of any chapel will disfranchise the voters of that chapel."

The annual picnic of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held at Fairfax Park on Sunday, June 14, 1908. The committee on arrangements is as follows: W. Lyle Slocum, chairman; A. D. Davidson, John W. Kelly, Robert Sleeth, Grant Mun-

son. A glance at the makeup of the committee is sufficient to insure that this annual outing of the society will compare favorably with the gatherings of former years, which have been invariably successful. The beauties of Marin County, the balmy weather of June in this locality, the many interesting features of Mutual Aid picnics, the proverbial hospitality of the members of this beneficial society and the entire absence of rowdyism ought to tax the facilities of Fairfax Park to the utmost on this occasion. We'll all be there.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, will hold its next meeting at the home of Mrs. O. J. Treat, 2266 Howard street, May 25. The election for International Officers took place at the home of Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, 400 35th avenue, May 12. Mrs. M. U. J. Crowley was indorsed for President; for Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Nellie Myers, Mrs. John D. Kane, Mrs. J. F. Lee, Mrs. W. E. Jones; for Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Rodgers. The Secretary was directed to send a gift of \$5 to a member of the International Union who is very sick. Of course it is not very much but the society does the best possible with the funds available. If the printers only knew how much good we could do with their help I really believe they would assist us by having their wives and daughters join. We are organized to help in any way we can.

MRS. F. E. WIXON, Secretary-Treasurer, No. 18.

Smoke the La Pacosta, the best ten-cent union-made cigar. **

Ask your dealer for union-label collars and cuffs.

Fifty-Fourth Annual Convention, I. T. U.
Boston, Mass., August 10-15

James & Adams

For Delegate

Election Wednesday, May 20, 1908

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Owing to the fact that there has been a reduction in cotton materials, denims, canvas, etc., we are now in a position to quote special prices on overalls, jumpers and all other garments of a like nature. The same high quality of workmanship is maintained.

LABOR CLARION.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Asiatic Exclusion League met on Saturday, May 9, and, in the absence of the President and Vice-President, the Secretary called the meeting to order. Delegate Benham was selected chairman pro tem, the President arriving later.

ROLL CALL AND MINUTES—On roll call of officers absentees were noted. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and duly approved.

CREDENTIALS—From Amalgamated Society Carpenters and Joiners, Branch No. 5, for John Prosser, J. M. Terlutter and Wm. Leyland.

From Housesmiths No. 78, for John Spear and B. McGuirk.

From Millwrights No. 766, for Frank Terry.

From International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, Local No. 293, for Jos. Stocker, A. Kuchmeister and Joseph Guinee.

From San Francisco Labor Council for Anton Wahl.

COMMUNICATIONS—From G. B. Benham, submitting the names of citizens requesting leaflets and publications of the League; received and granted. From the Central Trades and Labor Union of Pawtucket, R. I., enclosing a contribution of \$5, and notifying the League of having petitioned Congress in reference to Asiatic exclusion; received, noted and acknowledged. From the Department of Interior, in response to the League's request for the annual report of the Bureau of Education; received, noted and filed. From the Central Labor Union of Biddeford, Maine, advising of having indorsed the League's work relative to Asiatic exclusion; received, and the Secretary directed to express the thanks and appreciation of the League. From the office of the Mayor, enclosing letter from Mr. Frank Daley of Elk Horn, Wis., requesting arguments on restriction of Asiatic immigration to the United States; received and request complied with. From Delegate Benham, requesting that the League formally invite the Congressmen from the San Francisco districts to address the League at one of the general meetings after the adjournment of Congress; the request was complied with. From J. D. McGaughey, Secretary-Treasurer Asiatic Exclusion League, Stockton branch, enclosing minutes of the first meeting of that body, and expressing their hearty thanks and good wishes to President Tveitmo and Delegates McGowan and Grahame; received and ordered spread upon the minutes. From Congressmen W. F. Englebright, J. McLachlan and J. R. Knowland, in reference to Asiatic exclusion; received, noted and filed. From various debating societies and high schools requesting publications; received and granted.

BILLS.

James D. Grahame, expenses to Stockton.....	\$ 7 50
A. E. Yoell, salary	35 00
T. McCarthy, salary	15 00
James D. Grahame, salary	15 00
Postage	7 80
Rent	50 00

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary reported having attended to the general routine work, answering a large number of requests for publications, and that the annual report was in readiness.

COMMITTEES.

All standing committees reported progress.

Delegates Carr and Grahame reported having attended the debate of the Philhistorian Society of St. Ignatius College, stating that it was the most highly interesting of its kind that they had ever had the pleasure of attending. On motion, the Secretary was directed to make a special effort to obtain the proceedings of the debate so that same may be given publicity.

NEW BUSINESS.

On motion, and unanimously concurred in by the delegates present, the weekly compensation of Delegate Grahame was advanced \$5.00.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR WEEK.

N. J. Manson	\$ 75
San Francisco B. T. C., 2 months	540 00

Stage Employees of Los Angeles	72
Marine Cooks and Stewards	19 95
Abraham Lincoln Council, Junior O. U. A. M	2 40

On motion, the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, SEC'Y-TREAS.

NOTICE.

Contributions for the month of May are now due and payable at the offices of the League, Metropolis building, Market and New Montgomery streets.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The third annual meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League was held at Labor Council Hall, Sunday, May 10, 1908, and was called to order by the President, O. A. Tveitmo, at 3 o'clock p. m.

CREDENTIALS.

The following credentials were, upon the recommendation of the Executive Board, received, and the delegates seated:

From Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, for J. Peters. From Carpenters No. 423, for O. Burke and E. R. Terwilliger. From Abraham Lincoln Council, Jr., O. U. A. M., for E. B. Case. From Engineers, No. 59, for E. A. Moline and Chas. Markley. From Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters No. 442, for H. C. Schmidt, Wm. H. McDonald and G. V. Hill. From Felt and Composition Roofers, for F. Kenny. From Painters No. 19, for J. H. Smallbone, Frank Williams and J. Gorf. From Carpenters No. 22 for A. L. Hollis, John D. Campbell and Chas. F. Knight.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

San Francisco, May 10, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Third Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

Greeting: In accordance with the general custom of the League, it becomes the duty of your Executive Board at this time to submit a brief review of the past year's work, together with such recommendations as seem necessary for the future success of our movement. During the past year the Asiatic Exclusion League has perhaps made greater strides toward the objects for which it has been instituted than in any similar period of its existence. Not only has the League increased in membership, but the campaign of education which has been carried on has covered such a vast area that we have yet to hear from any part of our country which has not either received, or requested, such leaflets and pamphlets that we have published.

The Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., furnished your office with a printed list of every public, private and educational institution within the confines of our country, numbering almost 7000, and each institution has been supplied with such literature that we have published.

It is pleasing to report that the result of the League's work has been more than satisfactory; not less than forty per cent of the above named institutions have requested extra copies of our pamphlets, leaflets and public documents, likewise speeches and opinions of members of this League, for the purpose of using the same in academic and public debates.

Correspondence has been received showing that States to the number of twenty-nine, situated on the Atlantic seaboard, as far south as Virginia, and including the Middle, Middle West, Intermountain and Pacific Coast States, have indulged in debates on the question of Asiatic exclusion, particularly Japanese, and we have yet to learn where our side has lost. Efforts have been made to create inactivity and belittle the work of this League, slanderous intimations and accusations of lawlessness have been published

by our pro-Asiatic friends, and the same will, undoubtedly be repeated from time to time, but such attempts have been futile in the past and will prove equally so in the future, because to the policy pursued by the League in giving its proceedings publicity can be safely trusted our vindication, as we will be judged by our works and not by the slanders of our enemies.

MEMBERSHIP.

Our membership has been steadily growing from month to month, and it gives us pleasure to report that to the three outside leagues (Seattle, Anaconda and Denver), as reported one year ago, there has been added the leagues of Vancouver, B. C., Reno, Nev., Astoria and Portland, Ore., Pueblo and Denver, Colo., Omaha, Neb., Everett, Olympia, Tacoma, Spokane, Aberdeen, Ballard and Bellingham, Wash., and Boise City, Idaho.

A gathering of the above named leagues, together with representatives of this League, took place in Seattle, February 3, 4 and 5 of this year, of which a report has been rendered at a previous meeting.

On Sunday, May 3, of this year, by direction of your Executive Board, President Tveitmo and Delegates Frank McGowan and James D. Grahame were selected to visit the city of Stockton for the purpose of attending a gathering of the citizens of that city and effecting a permanent branch Exclusion League.

The delegates report that upon the above mentioned date they addressed a largely attended gathering in Stockton and spoke at length upon the subject of Asiatic exclusion from the industrial, political and military viewpoints. Our representatives received a hearty and cordial reception, and upon the conclusion of their addresses the delegates present proceeded to form a permanent organization, and elected the following officers: President, E. S. Jones, of the Central Labor Council; vice-president, George Ingersoll, Junior O. U. A. M.; secretary-treasurer, J. D. McGaughey, editor *Stockton News Advocate*.

NUMBER OF AFFILIATED BODIES, NOT INCLUDING OUTSIDE BRANCHES IN STATE

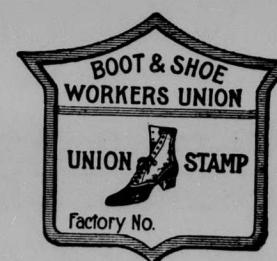
Labor	196
Fraternal	18
Civic Bodies	12
Benevolent Societies	3

BEST SMOKE ON EARTH**RED SEAL CIGAR UNION MADE**

RED SEAL CIGAR CO., MANUFACTURERS
133 Hartford St., S. F.

FRANK BROS.**THE BIG UNION STORE**

1344-1354 Fillmore St.
Near Ellis

**Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

246 SUMMER STREET.

Political Organizations	2
Military Organization	1
Total	232

CLIPPING BUREAU.

In September, 1907, the work of the League became so extensive that the Executive Board decided to establish a clipping bureau, and subscribed for press clippings from the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States, Hawaii and British Columbia. These clippings, approximately 20,000, have been filed, indexed and cross indexed under fifty-one classifications, comprising everything obtainable relative to the Asiatic problem—Chinese, Japanese, Hindoo and Korean—and treating upon all phases of the question, industrial, economic, social, political and military. These filings have been handsomely and strongly bound in twenty-four volumes, and are now at the service of all members and interested friends desirous of obtaining information concerning this grave and threatening problem.

The attention of the delegates is called to the offices of the League, and a cordial invitation is extended to call and inform themselves of the nature of the work being performed.

FINANCIAL STATUS.

	Receipts	Disbursements
Balance on hand May 1, 1907....	\$ 262 82	
May	445 98	\$ 274 00
June	314 39	317 30
July	386 16	228 00
August	405 46	411 10
September	300 11	321 76
October	306 99	346 90
November	371 76	691 65
December	432 96	444 70
1908		
January	357 43	435 45
February	260 52	361 90
March	689 36	478 45
April	411 54	378 55
	\$4945 28	\$4689 76
May, cash on hand and in bank	\$ 255 28	

EXPENDITURES ITEMIZED.

Salaries, secretary, stenographer and clipping bureau	\$2978 00
Printing	366 15
EXPENDED AS FOLLOWS:	
200 postals	1 50
10,000 pamphlets (comparative tables)	67 50
9,000 minutes (pages 8 to 24, containing statistics, etc)	177 50
6,000 letter heads	21 65
1,200 receipts, numbered in duplicate	5 50
5,000 circulars on "Japanese at Home and Abroad"	12 00
100,000 individual petitions	72 50
1,500 circular letters (call of convention, February 3, 1908)	8 00
5,000 sheets second paper (broad and legal cap)	\$ 7 50
2 reams of Manila, cut for clipping bureau	16 25
Postage	23 75
This item of expense was used as follows: Postal notices and bills to affiliated organizations and delegates and acknowledgements for subscriptions.....	8,091
Minutes for twelve months to affiliated bodies, educational institutions and individuals	7,693

Circulars on "Japanese at Home and Abroad," pamphlets on comparative number of Japanese in cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over, and publications on occupation, wages, etc., as compiled from governmental reports were sent as follows:

Educational (private, public and society)	6,800
Educational (private, public and society) extra copies	3,782
Labor bodies	1,387
Labor bodies, extra copies	491
United States Senators and Congressmen	952
Individual petitions were sent as follows:	
Congress of United States	476
Labor organizations outside of California	1,380
Labor organizations in California	551
Civic and fraternal societies	328
Individuals	234
General petitions were sent as follows:	
Packages containing from 5 to 100 petitions were sent to organizations outside of San Francisco to the number of	350
Call for international convention, Seattle, February 3	1,500

Speeches of Congressman Michalek on the question of exclusion of Japanese labor	2,951
Speeches of Congressman Hayes on treaty making power	1,000

Total pieces of mail for year ending April 30	39,889
Increase over preceding year	4,899
Rent	\$ 520 00

This item of expense includes free telephone service, light and heat, these conveniences being furnished by the State Building Trades Council of California since February, 1907.	
Transportation	\$ 87 25

This money was expended for railroad and hotel expenses for the transportation of committee selected by the League and your Executive Board to the cities of Vallejo, Santa Cruz and Stockton during the sessions of the State Federation of Labor, Building Trades Council and the Jr. O. U. A. M.

PUBLICITY AND STATISTICS.

Jas. D. Grahame, compiling tables and statistics	\$ 50 00
Geo. B. Benham (1,500 circular letters and 14 reams English bond, ruled and printed for signatures to general petition)	70 00

DONATIONS.

J. D. Landor, author "Yellow Peril"	10 00
E. Gombridge	10 00

Stationery, including supplies for mimeograph, ribbons and monthly service for typewriter	71 70
Last two payments on typewriter	20 00
Moving offices twice	15 50

Carpenter work, shelving and building book cases	23 00
Lumber and hardware for same	13 46
Press clipping bureau (newspaper clippings)	30 50
Wells, Fargo & Co., expressage and cartage	13 15
Towel service	10 00
Rubber stamps	2 30
1 letter scale	2 00
Exchange	30

PROPERTY OF THE LEAGUE.

Furniture and fixtures	\$ 225 02
1 Stearns typewriter	100 00
1 Edison mimeograph	30 00
1 seal	5 00

BOOKS, FILES AND REPORTS.

Bound volumes 59th Congress	18
Directory of 59th Congress	1
Bound volume 12th Census of United States, with abstract	20
United States statutes at large, 59th Congress, 20th and 21st annual report Commissioner of Labor	2
Reports on Hawaii, Commissioner of Labor	2
Reports of Commissioner of Immigration, 1904-05-06	3
Report of Commissioner of Navigation	3
Reports of State Labor Commissioner of California	1
Volumes newspaper clippings	3
Letter files, containing a complete segregation of all correspondence, local, State, Federal and foreign, including statistical	24

PUBLICATIONS.	28
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Occupations of Asiatics as compared with whites, wages, etc.; comparative tables; proceedings containing special articles and statistical matter; speeches of Congressmen and duplicate newspaper clippings (approximately)	14,000
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The above publications are being distributed at the rate of from 400 to 700 per week. It has been the custom of your executive board to have printed 500 copies of the monthly proceedings, but since December of last year 1,000 or more copies have been ordered, owing to the fact that the number of requests for literature is increasing so fast that a larger number will have to be printed if the League continues the distribution on the present lines.

In conclusion, it becomes our pleasant duty to express our sincere gratitude to the Building Trades Council of California for the valuable assistance rendered us during the past three years. We also desire to extend our thanks to *Organized Labor* and the *CLARION* for the publicity given our movement; to the San Francisco Labor Council for the use of their meeting hall; and likewise our sincere appreciation of the branch leagues, affiliated organizations and their members for the kindnesses they have shown our office. Sincerely and respectfully,

EXECUTIVE BOARD ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE,
By A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

The Executive Board submitted an article on the

industrial menace of Asiatic immigration, supported by tabulations from the various United States reports and the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, followed by an article on the political menace and supported by the same authorities. Upon their recommendation it was unanimously agreed that the same be published in full in the monthly proceedings.

AUDITING COMMITTEE'S REPORT

San Francisco, May 5, 1908.
To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

GENTLEMEN—We, the committee elected to audit the books of the Secretary-Treasurer, have performed the duty imposed upon us, and are pleased to state, after a thorough investigation, namely, the checking up of all receipt stubs and vouchers, we find them to be correct, and likewise the balance in bank.

We find the books well kept in a business-like manner, and have no hesitancy in stating that the League is fortunate in having such an efficient officer in this all-important position.

Respectfully,
B. F. WISE.
PATRICK TIERNEY.
A. J. BENNINGER.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

San Francisco, May 5, 1908.
To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League:

FELLOW DELEGATES—In accordance with instruc-

(See Column 3, page 14.)

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, May 17

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
WILL M. CRESSY and BLANCHE DAYNE, in "TOWN HALL TO-NIGHT;" MIGNONETTE KOKIN; LEO CARRILLO; GALLETTO'S MONKEYS; NELLIE FLOREDE AND SIX ENGLISH ROCKERS; HOEY AND LEE; FRED SOSMAN; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES SHOWING ARRIVAL OF THE FLEET AT SANTA BARBARA.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION
Only Appearance in Vaudeville
MADAME MAURICIA MORICHINI
Prima Donna Soprano Hammerstein's Manhattan Grand Opera House, New York.
Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays)
10, 25, 50c.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The color for
May is gold on green.

Germea

FOR

BREAKFAST

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents

San Francisco

Fredericksburg
BEST
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

LABOR CLARION.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays. Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th and Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs, room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqr., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employes—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays. Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Sec'y, 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Sec'y, 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrick, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister St., 4th Monday.

Painters No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 14th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m. in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2nd Sunday, 316 Fourteenth.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Sec'y; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

Union men of San Francisco should try the La Pacosta, a first-class ten-cent union-made cigar, made by Kelley & Doan, 16th and Valencia Sts. ***

tions, we, the members of your Nominating Committee, beg leave to submit the following delegates as members of the incoming Executive Board for your consideration—F. McGowan, J. Gorf, James Bowlan J. J. Field, Thos. Maxwell, G. B. Benham, C. W. Brandis, T. E. Kehoe, George Fisk, J. O. Walsh, K. J. Doyle, F. Sullivan, Chas. Parker, P. J. O'Shea, A. Hulme, Charles F. Knight, E. H. Mizner, P. H. McCarthy, F. C. Pattison, A. Furuseth, J. D. Grahame, R. A. A. Summers, Charles Steckmest, O. Frederickson, N. J. Manson.

Respectfully submitted,
THOS. DOYLE, Chairman.
J. GORF.
G. B. BENHAM.
FRED C. PATTISON.

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Delegate James Bowlan nominated Mr. O. A. Tveitmo for President.

Mr. E. B. Carr was nominated for First Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Williams for Sergeant-at-Arms and A. E. Yoell for Secretary-Treasurer.

There being no further nominations, on motion of Delegate Steckmest, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot, and the above-named nominees were declared the duly elected officers of the League for the ensuing term.

President Tveitmo thanked the delegates for the honor and confidence expressed on his election as President of the League, and reiterated his former declaration that with the assistance of the members he would continue the work on the same lines as had been pursued during the past three years.

Delegate McCarthy, in speaking of his recent visit to several of the eastern centers, including New York, said: "There is no doubt that the entire country is beginning to recognize the absolute necessity of keeping the Japanese on the other side of the Pacific. The sentiments of the people are with us," said the speaker, "but this sentiment will not be crystallized in legislation unless the laboring man, who is chiefly affected, gets into politics and forces Congress to pass an exclusion law."

Ex-Senator Frank McGowan, in the course of his remarks, shed light on the attitude of the present Congress as regards the question of exclusion. He said: "Over 90 per cent of the people of this country favor exclusion, and why will not Congress legislate according to the will of the people? It is because the wealthy employers of the country do not wish exclusion, and you all know their methods of dealing with Congress."

Delegate Benham read an extract from the views of Dr. David Starr Jordan as appeared in an article in which Dr. Jordan stated: "It is not that we fear an attack from Japan. The Japanese war is made in Europe; a phantasy of the "yellow" newspapers of Paris and the nightmare of the political agitators of San Francisco and Seattle."

In commenting upon Dr. Jordan's remarks, the chairman suggested that Delegate Benham, a member of the Publicity Committee, take the matter up, analyse the article and prepare a reply for the next meeting. On motion, and seconded by several delegates, the recommendations and suggestions of the President were concurred in.

Delegate P. H. McCarthy suggested that the different political parties, likewise the prospective candidates to Congress, be put on record, and that the League take steps to extract from them their views regarding Asiatic exclusion. Carried.

Adjourned. Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Sec'y-Treas.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH? SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barbe: shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label, stitched under the sweatband.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- *Linotype machines.
- *Monotype machines.
- Simplex machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.
- (161) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
- (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
- (156) Bardell Art Co., 711 Sansome.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
- (15) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
- (133) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
- (85) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (59) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (101) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
- (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
- (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
- (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
- (96) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 335 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
- (49) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (12) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
- (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
- (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Milna.
- (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
- (178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
- (185) Fetter & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
- (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
- (182) International Press, 563 Capp.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1846 Howard.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
- (67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (41) Lynch, James T., 130 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
- (174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
- (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
- (35) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
- (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
- (51) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
- (145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
- (13) *Shannon-Conny Printing Co., 509 Clay.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
- (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (50) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
- (169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
- (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (100) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumber & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
- (133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
- (11) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
- (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
- (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPER AND STEREOTYPER.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Glandstone, a Jamaican negro, was assistant to a district physician in the Canal Zone, and being rather poor in his Latin, the bottles had been numbered for his benefit. One day a Spanish laborer came in for medicine and the doctor told his worthy assistant to give him two pills out of number six. After he had gone the doctor asked: "Glandstone, did you give the man a dose of number six?" "Oh, no, sah, doctor; numbah six was finished, so I just gave him one pill out of numbah foah and one out of numbah two."—Argonaut.

Tommy—Do you believe it is fortunate to be the seventh son? Mickey—Naw! I'm the seventh son. Tommy—But the fortune-tellers say the seventh son has all kinds of luck handed down to him. Mickey—Huh! All I have handed down to me is me six brothers' old clothes.—Chicago News.

A youthful witness appeared before a British judge who is an ardent golfer. His lordship, fixing his eye one the boy, inquired: "My boy, do you know the nature of an oath?" The reply was somewhat disconcerting: "Yes, my lord, I am your lordship's caddy."—Ex.

Miss Rattle—Yes, that's a photo of my maiden aunt. Perhaps you saw her name in the papers last winter. She frightened away a burglar. Mrs. Winkler (closely inspecting the portrait)—Did she? Well, I don't wonder at it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding." "You're looking for a husband, ma'am, not a man."—The Jewish Ledger.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. ***

CHILD LABOR MEASURE BRINGS RELIEF

Four hundred and sixty factories in Kentucky, which flourished upon the labor of children before the labor law passed at the last session of the Legislature went into effect, have had to go out of business in the State, according to the report of James J. Scully of Louisville, State Inspector of Labor. The inspector calls attention to the fact that a marked change for the better in general sanitary conditions has taken place, elevators and other dangerous machinery are better guarded and that fire escapes are more numerous, in spite of the fact that the law gives him no means of enforcing the recommendations as to fire escapes.

The last report of the State Inspector of Labor showed that there were 686 illiterate children working in factories in the State. Inspector Scully's report shows that there are now but 129 children of that kind in the factories.

Scully says that 98 children under 14 years of age and working without permits were removed from factories, and that sworn statements by proprietors for children between 14 and 16 years old numbered 2310.

The average wage, according to the report, paid a male factory worker in Kentucky, is \$1.66½, women 93 cents, boys 72 cents and girls 59½ cents.

THE UNION DOLLAR.

A truth that trade unions are beginning to understand is that the dollar counts in business. A right which not even the courts may dispute is that a man may spend his wages in whatever way he sees fit. Union men are awakening to the fact that their dollars count, says a level-headed exchange, and the union dollar in business is a factor that cannot be ignored, and is an argument of great weight. Manufacturers have to depend upon the patronage of workmen for the success of their business, and the workmen are becoming alive to that fact. A union dollar spent for principle is a hammer that has driven the truth home to many an unfair employer, and the union man's dollar is coming more into evidence every day. Make your dollar count for the fair workday and union conditions by refusing to purchase any product of unfair employers. The unionizing of a shop may be more readily accomplished by withholding your patronage and that of your friends than in any other way. Demand the label.—Ex.

No movement can maintain its place in social and industrial life unless it is based upon a moral principle. In this day and generation might does not make right, either on the side of the boss or the workman. It may seem like good policy to force an issue because one has the whiplash, but no question is ever settled until it is settled right. More and more men are insisting that social questions must be dealt with in absolute fairness. There can be no other way. In view of this it is an easy matter to prophesy who is going to win out in the end.—Railroad Telegrapher

There is a good deal of talk just now about pauperizing the poor with something for nothing. Isn't it queer that no one ever suggests that something for nothing pauperizes the rich? Why should a slice or two from a loaf of bread, and a cup of coffee to wash it down with—why should these doles make a pauper of the hungry man who can't get work to do, while a gift of thousands a year from the common earnings makes a gentleman of the monopolist who doesn't want work to do.—The Public.

ARE YOU A COMMONER?

PROTECT YOURSELF.

Why pay an insurance company a profit when you can join the Commoners of America—a fraternal beneficiary society that pays for sickness, accident or death, and pays a cash benefit every five years. Listen to the organizer.

Demand the union label.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Regular meeting of the Board of Directors was held on May 12, President Chas. Cassasa presiding.

Admitted to membership by initiation—E. W. Kruckerberg and Mrs. Anna McHugh.

The applications for membership of Joe Maroney and John Stengele were laid over one week.

The transfer cards of H. Johnson, of Local No. 10, Chicago; J. W. Stone, of Local No. 241, Butte, Mont.; Ed. Hinman, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, Wash.; F. W. Wetmore, of Local No. 99, Portland, Or.; E. P. Hunt, of Local No. 138, Brockton, Mass.; F. N. Bassett, of Local No. 426, Tonopah, Nev.; E. J. Murphy Jr., of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, Cal. and Bertram Krause, of Local No. 105, Spokane, Wash., were laid over one week before formal acceptance pending investigation.

H. G. Terry and C. R. Schaffer have been reinstated.

The application of Joe Clark for conditional membership was laid over one week.

F. V. Withers, a member of Local No. 76, was fined for violation of A. F. of M. law.

MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, I. T. U., has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing year: President, Alfred F. O'Neill; Vice-President, E. L. Bangs; Secretary-Treasurer, Ferdinand Barbrick; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank P. Kelly; Members Executive Committee—L. C. Smith and M. F. Garrigan; Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council—J. F. Garvey, G. R. Bean and M. F. Garrigan; Delegates to Labor Council—Alfred F. O'Neill and Ferdinand Barbrick; Delegate to Japanese and Korean League, Ferdinand Barbrick; Delegate to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, Ferdinand Barbrick.

Orpheum.

The programme at the Orpheum for the week beginning this Sunday matinee will without doubt be the best of the present season. Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne will appear in the one-act play "Town Hall To Night." Madame Mauricia Morichini, prima donna soprano from Hammerstein's Manhattan Grand Opera House, New York, will be heard in an operatic repertoire of songs. Mignonette Kokin will introduce her impressions of English Music Halls. Leo Carrillo, mimic, and Galetti's Monkeys will be a diverting feature of the coming programme. It will be the last week of Nellie Florede and the Six English Rockers; Fred Sosman and Hoey and Lee, also of the beautiful Fleet Motion Pictures.

HELP WANTED.

Foremen mechanics of good address and fluent talkers can find lucrative employment with a fraternal beneficial organization doing a larger business than any other like organization in the west. Good returns guaranteed. Apply 207 Monadnock Bldg. ***

The Norfolk convention again recommended the system of minimum dues of \$1 per month, in order to properly protect and promote the interests of the membership of the various organizations. Many trade disputes would be avoided and unavoidable strikes more quickly won if employers knew in advance that the union involved had a strong treasury.

Several departments of the Cambria (Pa.) Steel Company began operations last week, following a three months' suspension, affording employment to 1,500 persons.

OF INTEREST TO CLARINET PLAYERS.

I re-face mouthpieces. Sell the best of Reeds. Am also agent for the celebrated Pruefer Clarinets. Address E. W. Kent, 1274 Fulton street, phone West 3942. ***

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TOM DILLON

San Francisco's
Leading Hatter

712 Market Street
Opposite Call Bldg.

UNION MADE HATS
\$2.50 and Up

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Accounts of individuals, firms, corporations, unions and societies solicited.

Capital paid in - - - - - \$1,500,000.00
Resources - - - - - \$5,025,939.09

B. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.
Branch at 3039 Sixteenth Street
Branch at 624 Van Ness Avenue

\$1.00—A WEEK—\$1.00
Ready Made Suits

CALIFORNIA CREDIT CLOTHING COMPANY
59 STOCKTON STREET, Near Market

It Is Not The Price You Pay

—It is what you receive.
—It is all in the Make.

LET ME BE YOUR TAILOR

DRESNER 1188 McALLISTER 3 DOORS BELOW FILMORE

and The Union Label Used



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels

Demand Union Labeled Goods—Have No Other.

ONLY UNION Shoe Store in S. F.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE

B. KATSCHINSKI CO. B. KATSCHINSKI

1549 Fillmore Street, nr. Geary

WHY?



¶ If you're a Union Man, don't you wear Union Stamped Shoes? Then WHY don't you buy them at a Union House?

¶ We not only have the largest stock of Union Stamped Shoes in San Francisco, but we are the only shoe store that is recognized by both the Building Trades and the Labor Council as a Thoroughly Unionized Store and authorized to

Display the Union Store Card.

¶ For over 27 Years we have been noted for our Square Dealing—Good Shoes—and Low Prices. Bear Us In Mind When You Buy That Next Pair.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE OF THE WEST"